

Dr. King's Dispatch

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1909.

THINNING OUT THE HOUSE.

From present indications there will be many new faces in the next House of Delegates. Returns prepared by this paper, and published yesterday, show that of the eighty-one Democratic nominees already chosen, only forty-four are at present members of the Assembly. Twenty-two are entire strangers to the Assembly, while fifteen have served in previous Legislatures. So far as we have observed, no reason has yet been assigned for the many changes in the personnel of the lower House. Certainly there was no general movement afoot to oust the advocates or opponents of particular measures in the last Assembly. In the absence of any general reason, the defeat of so many old members of the House must be attributed to local causes. The counties wanted a change and quietly brought it about.

It is not necessary to deny the theory of rotation in office to see where this policy of thinning out the House is, in some cases, a distinct loss to the State. When a legislator has remained in the Assembly until he thinks himself infallible, it is high time to remove him. When, likewise, he has shown himself dishonest or incompetent, he should be consigned to political oblivion in short order. But otherwise his constituents and the State at large lose by any change.

The reason for this political axiom is manifest. Long service in the Assembly is generally before a legislator can acquire influence and push important measures. For two or three sessions a member is more or less of a nonentity. His committee appointments are generally unimportant, his speeches are enjoyed more by the galleries than by the members, and his vote is generally his sole asset. At the end of that time, if fearless and able, he begins to gain power and receives valuable appointments—only to be shelved by his constituents in favor of another untried man.

By this process the real machinery of the House is thus placed in the hands of a few landmarks, who control their respective counties and secure their infallible return to the Assembly. These men, in large measure, guide the newcomers, serve as chairmen of all important committees and legislate in accordance with their own well-fixed ideas and plans. Under these conditions the county which has an honest and experienced legislator cannot afford to remove him.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN STRIKES.

Our readers have doubtless observed the prominent part played by foreigners in the Pressed Steel Car Works strike. Foreign women urged on their husbands to violent measures, and all the killed and injured strikers were foreign-born.

In this particular case the strikers, we think, have a just complaint against the company, but this does not justify the extreme measures some of them have taken. The leadership of foreigners in the riots, however, brings upon one of the most serious problems of American labor—the question of immigrant trade-unionists. The recent immigrant who learns a trade and joins a union finds in it chiefly a weapon against his employer. He fails to grasp the beneficial features of unionism, and has an eye for its evil tendencies only. The complex psychology of trade unions falls to be grasped and appreciated by him.

Hence he becomes a dangerous element in the union, ever ready to stir up strife and always anxious to lead his fellow-workmen into strikes. When a disagreement comes he will not arbitrate, and will not endure peaceable picketing. The strike becomes a riot and the disagreement a vendetta. It is therefore natural that the records show that most of the violence committed in recent strikes has been the work of these men.

The whole problem is a menace to the life of trade unions and a standing discredit to its legitimate functions. In the same way, these frenzied foreigners on strike are a danger to the city and State. No wonder the wise heads of organized labor have been anxious, in self-protection, to curb these newcomers. Some unions in the East, especially those of well-paid trades, try to bar the foreigner from their midst until he has seen enough of trade conditions to learn the proper sphere of the union. This solution, however, has its difficulties, especially where a union is anxious to increase its strength and to lessen non-union competition. At the same time, it offers hope of ultimate success in putting an end to such excesses as are daily witnessed around Pittsburgh.

ARE THEY ALL FITTEN?

Is the government of all the great American cities rotten and graft-ridden? This question may seem absurd on its face, but it rises in the mind of any one who reads the account of recent graft in Boston, discussed in the last issue of Harper's

Weekly. The stubborn facts remain the same: every American city that has been subjected to a searching municipal investigation within the last few years has been found a festering abscess of rottenness. Philadelphia led off the race, and showed a state of affairs that led many to believe it the worst city in the country. But when the San Francisco graft cases were unearthed the Quaker City seemed like a model town in comparison. Then the Pittsburgh Council was examined by a fearless prosecutor, and after a number of politicians had been safely lodged behind prison bars, that city was given the palm of municipal degeneracy. And now comes Boston—self-righteous Boston—whose scandals have been unearthed in part at least by a fearless prosecuting attorney. Thus four great American cities have been cleaned up—or at least sponged off—in the last few years, and conditions in all were unthinkably bad. Against this list, so far as we know, there is not a single instance in recent years where the administration of a great city has been examined and found reasonably free from graft and corruption. A guarded and partial investigation of Baltimore has disclosed conditions that indicate equally bad conditions. New York and Chicago—it is needless to say—are recognized as hopeless.

This is a sorry spectacle. Such graft and thieving, repeated in so many instances, are not mere coincidences. They must mean that our American system of city government is inherently and fundamentally wrong. This conclusion was reached long ago by students of actual conditions, and was paraded in the press; but it cannot be too often impressed on the public mind. Awakened public conscience is, we think, the only sure way to purify municipal government. The commission plan, admirable as it is, rests solely upon the principle that the people, once aroused, will support honest government.

THE RECORD IN TRAVEL-SAFETY.

The Burlington Railroad is enjoying in a new safety-record. During the fiscal year just closed that company did not kill a passenger of the millions hauled over its lines. This record and a similar one made by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1908 are held up as unprecedented in the history of American transportation.

This record is, indeed, admirable, and cannot, of course, be excelled by any public carrier for the same period of time. But it may be worth while to observe that a Virginia railroad has a record in this respect, besides which the achievement of the Burlington seems but a trifle. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, since it began operations over its first section on January 23, 1837, has never lost a passenger by accidental death. It has hauled many millions of travelers, in fair weather and in foul, in war and in peace, and has never killed a passenger. It may be objected, of course, that this record is on a short line, reaching only about 116 miles. But when the tremendous traffic over the company's rails is remembered, and when the congested traffic of so short a line is considered, the record is really even more wonderful. The annals of the world's transportation record nothing like it.

This whole question of safety in travel is well worth the attention of any transportation company. The damage suits and enormous cost of great railroad accidents are weighty considerations; but the unenviable reputation which a company gains from repeated accidents and the economic loss to the community are not less important. Every device that ingenuity can suggest, and every safeguard that a wise management can throw around its traffic is demanded by existing conditions. The 619 deaths from railroad accidents in 1908 are 619 lives that might have been saved.

THE COMING OF SHAW.

America is sincerely to be pitted upon the threatened advent of George Bernard Shaw, whose landing is fixed for September 22. This ungracious leonoclast will receive a spirited and noisy welcome from the yellow press, and will be welcomed with open arms by a certain undesirable element of pseudo-aristocratic New Yorkers. He will spread his ideas wherever he goes, and, at length, surfeited and satisfied, will abuse the hosts who entertained him, will consign all America to perdition, and will return to England.

But this will be only the beginning of evils. A host of lesser Shaws will rise up to imitate the Englishman, and a flood of would-be problem plays will be hastily written. We hope for the best, but we fear the worst from the contact of New York with Shaw.

Literary ability should of course be given rein, but when coupled with the "unconventionality" of Shaw and his like, it should not be given needless encouragement. Indeed, the less said about the subject, the better. Such literary men and such literary movements owe their very existence to the patronage of a cult which prefers novelty to morality and sensation to sentiment. With this patronage removed, Shaw would vanish in a year.

Custom and tradition likewise decree that reasonable allowances be made for the idiosyncrasies of genius. But when the genius is of doubtful quality and the peculiarities unbearable, the rights of a long-suffering public must be maintained. The days of freakish authors are properly past. Wordsworth could no longer cut his "Burke" with a dirty butter-knife, and Byron would have to put on a collar.

When a writer deliberately violates the ordinary decencies of society, under present conditions, he is either a fool or a sensation-seeker. As Shaw has not been classed among the former, the significance of his actions is manifest. With neither the character of Tolstoi, nor the genius of Zola, nor the dramatic power of Ibsen, he appears

Borrowed Jingles.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! Bernard Shaw is expected to arrive in New York by September 22—Daily Paper. Mercy me! Oh my! Oh dear! Bernard Shaw is coming here! To this country of the free. Let us quickly up and get all our arms and ammunition set. For if things are not just right When this great man leaves in sight Down in old Manhattan Bay.

Get a pot of pure white paint. Paralyze our patron Saint, Mistress Liberty, down there—Paralyze her with our dust—Scrape away her cloak of dust; File away her cloak of rust; Mince to bits the old and pale That have made her grim of late; Let our visitor shall chase these empty shadows, brass.

Hide the Smart Set from his gaze. Let the land be deaf and dumb; Let our accent shock him some; Put a collar round his neck; Use a choice diet wine. We must get all things in trim; So that should shall grate on him; Even buy an ice-cream cone; Could you introduce me to some young chap who has come to the beach with \$200 saved up?—Kansas City Journal.

MERELY JOKING.

The Real Spender. "You don't seem anxious to meet this millionaire friend of yours?" "I met a millionaire here last season," explained the summer girl, "and he wouldn't even buy an ice-cream cone. Could you introduce me to some young chap who has come to the beach with \$200 saved up?"—Kansas City Journal.

The New Butler. City Boarder: "And you mean to say all the butlers in the city are going to have a light to-night?" Farmer Rypost: "I thought about that. You see Betsy bought some of that new wax that she had gone through last week and as we don't like the taste very much I melted it up and put it in the lamp, and she'll have to make a first-class light."—Chicago News.

What She Went For. "So you think you'll go to the mountains next year?" "Yes; top much breeze at the seashore. Always blowing the wind off the bridge tables."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In Society. Wife: "Here's another invitation to dine at the Flatley's. What a bore those occasions are!" Husband: "Yes; even their dinner knives are dull."—Boston Transcript.

Drink to Match. Soda-Fountain Attendant: "What flavor please?" Young Thing: "Have you anything in pink to match this gown?"—Harper's Weekly.

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY.

Father Sullivan's Discussion of Women is Slightly Confusing. It is not easy to make out exactly what Father Sullivan is driving at in his remarks on the modern woman. He protests in what seems to be a very emphatic manner against the "highly educated, childless and husbandless sisterhood," yet in the same breath he declares he would not consent to the city of Panama be carved out of foreign soil, and the old rule was for the first time broken. Mr. Taft evidently thinks that the example then set by Mr. Roosevelt is more respectable than the practice followed by the other Presidents of the United States, and apparently the people of this country are disposed to agree with him.—Hartford Times.

MENTIONED IN PASSING.

Among the American pastimes that have outlived their popularity, West Point hasing been mentioned to a conspicuous place.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mattawan officials refuse privileges to Hyattsville. It is a great pity. The tariff protects our home industry of manufacturing unlikes against the pauper competition of Europe.—New York World.

Beverly may be all right as a summer capital, but it does not keep the nation from importing Oyster Bay did.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SUPERMAN IN THE WEST.

Wife-Hunting and Wife-Winning a Problem in New States. Bernard Shaw, following Schopenhauer, has named woman the pursuer, man the pursued in the race of matrimony. The figures do not show it. Facilities for pursuit in this country are particularly good since the introduction of railways, yet the last census records the balance of masculinity in the Western States as still greatly in excess of the rest of the population is male, and in Wyoming, Montana and Nevada the proportion of females is as 4 to 10. A Cheyenne dispatch from William E. Curtis to the West's Review, says that the bachelors who by advertisement, by correspondence and by resort to the application lists of school boards are most zealous and active in the faded pursuit.

That they are becoming successful is an evidence of the Western man's new-found ability to win a wife. Young women have hitherto been in a measure proof against the importunities of the West's suitors, but now that our vast sociological frontiers, it is therefore an excellent sign that women may now be persuaded to try the West's advantages. It is a sign that the common sense of our day is prevailing the best effects of prosperity.—New York Times.

LUCY FILIPINOS.

The Taft Outcome Shows They Have Advantage Over Americans. Close on the heels of the signing of the tariff law, President Taft received a message of congratulation from the acting Governor of Manila, in which, as it appeared, there was gratitude of a kind that comes from the heart.

"The Philippine Commission" Governor Taft has been asked to express their thanks and appreciation on the success of the years of devoted effort which has resulted in the supreme achievement of August 5, which opens the markets of the United States to the Philippine people. Allow me to add my personal congratulations. The obstacles to Philippine prosperity are now removed, and we, your representatives here, will try to do our part in turning the privileges conceded to the greatest advantage to the Philippines.

I shall always regret that 80,000,000 of Americans were not given the same cause for self-gratulation that the Congress afforded the Filipinos, through the influence of President Taft. But, alas! President Taft's orderly and accurate vision of the welfare of the 80,000,000 was of those who for whom we paid \$2 a head in 1907 cash.—Rochester Herald.

The Courts of Europe.

By La Marquise de Fontenay.

Will Queen Victoria Offend Spain? AUTHORITY announcements in the leading English papers to the effect that King Edward VII. had been invited to visit the Kensington Palace at the permanent disposal of the King and Queen of Spain for use whenever they visit London, and that not only is the young Queen coming to England for a prolonged stay, but that she proposes to spend much of her time in England and that she is not to be deterred hereafter, are not calculated to endear her to the people of the land of her adoption. Indeed, it is an announcement of a fact and of consideration of the feelings of the Spaniards, who are an extremely sensitive people, that it is to be hoped that an official denial thereof will be published in the shortest possible order and that special pains will be taken to make the denial as effective as possible.

The Spaniards have always been exceedingly chauvinistic—that is to say, prejudiced against everything foreign. It is not surprising, therefore, that they have inherited from their Moorish ancestors, for there are few families in Spain which do not claim to have inherited a strain of Berber blood in their veins dating from the time of the Moorish domination of the Iberian peninsula. It is not surprising, therefore, that a Spanish King has had to suffer through this national prejudice, which, indeed, had the effect of driving the royal Duke of Orleans, who was obliged to resigning the throne of Spain to which the representatives of the people themselves elected him, to the Queen mother, Gertrude, to whom Spain owes so deep a debt of gratitude for the sagacity, the unselfishness and the sterling devotion with which she administered the reign during the sixteen years that intervened between her husband's death and her own accession to the throne. The Queen's mother, Gertrude, to whom Spain owes so deep a debt of gratitude for the sagacity, the unselfishness and the sterling devotion with which she administered the reign during the sixteen years that intervened between her husband's death and her own accession to the throne.

Queen Ena is an object of still greater chauvin prejudice in the land of her adoption. The fact that she is a Protestant causes the foes of the dynasty to insist that her conversion on the eve of her marriage was not sincere, and she has gone through her life in order to secure a place on the throne. Moreover, she is perhaps more set in her foreign ways than any other of the royal family, and she has not as yet had sufficient time to get entirely rid of them. She adheres to many of her English customs, seems to have a great liking for the English relatives staying with her—some of them are with her most of the time—all of which constitutes a perpetual reminder to the people of the fact that she is a foreigner rather than a Spaniard, and that she still prefers the land of her birth to the land of her adoption.

When the late Duke of Pless, who was a great huntsman to the Prussian crown, died two years ago, considerable mourning was created by the failure of the Kaiser to continue the title of duke to his old friend's son and heir, who had been obliged to resign himself with the minor dignity of Prince von Pless. This was rumored in court circles, however, that this act of intemperance was a change of heart rather than the late duke himself than at his son, and it was pointed out that something akin to an estrangement had arisen between the Emperor and the old duke a short time before the latter's demise. It seems that the duke, whose second wife was a member of the princely house of Dohna, is a most charming woman and extremely popular with the people. It is said that during the years of his life with a woman of the name of Frau Otto Knoepfle.

The woman's husband, who is a merchant, instead of demanding a divorce, set to work to extort money from the duke under the threat of exposure, and secured a settlement of all separate payments amounting to several thousands of dollars each, and ultimately an annuity of \$100,000 a year. Not still further demands, on receiving which the duke had a stroke, to which he succumbed.

About a year ago Otto Knoepfle commenced making demands on the duke's son and heir, assuming that the duke had died, and that the prince would rather pay any price than allow his father's name to be besmirched. The prince, however, seems to have refused to do so, and together too extortionate, communicated with the public, had the fellow arrested on charges of blackmail, and the prince reached its climax in the conviction and sentencing of Otto Knoepfle to a term of several years of imprisonment for extortion.

The Kaiser seems to have become aware of the infatuation of the old duke some time before the latter's demise, and he is said to be angered against the prince on the ground that he would have sacrificed rather than to lay bare in the courts the misconduct of his father, and to thus insult the Kaiser's name and the Prussian aristocracy in a public scandal.

The present Prince of Pless, who is considerably richer than his father, is a land and mine owner in Germany, is married to Miss Daisy Cornwallis West, sister of the young Duchess of Devonshire, and is a member of the House of Commons. He is said to have been married to her in 1880, and that he was a member of the House of Commons at the time of his marriage. He is said to have been married to her in 1880, and that he was a member of the House of Commons at the time of his marriage.

Patrol of the Heavens Will Soon Be in Order. Dreamers of dreams have seen the air filled with aeroplanes and dirigible balloons and flying men and all kinds of winged and floating things. They have had visions of immense dirigibles and warships of the air, of a navigation more wonderfully immense than any ever known of the seven seas. Such dreams have appeared from time to time in the output of the novelists. Even the worshipping Rudyard has done it.

Now perhaps these fanciful fabrications are not so far afield in their fancifulness as they once were. The Rhine, Thursday, when the air was so full of aeroplanes that a collision was narrowly averted. Still, coolness and good judgment were required to avert a collision. It is a prophecy of the days when an aerial traffic squad will be a necessity. Air policemen in monoplane will be required to regulate flight and prevent collisions. Highways will be established, and lines provided for those who fall to keep to the right. Two blasts from the air cop's whistle will release east and west traffic, and a motion. There will be rules, too, as to levels, and ordinances prohibiting the dropping of gasoline, or bricks or orange peels from the higher altitudes upon the lower echelons of the atmosphere. The flying policeman must be both agile and judicious, for it will be no child's play to make an arrest up above the clouds.

Whether or not the "golden rule" will be applied to aerial offenders is a detail of policy that must be decided in the future.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STATE PRESS.

The Primary Pledge Again.

The point is made by an exchange that the Democrats voting in the late primary and using ballots with the pledge omitted are not in honor bound to support the nominees of the said primary. We do not consider the point well taken, for pledges or no pledges it is pretty generally known that the Democrats are not to be deterred from their course. It is a primary convention he is willing to abide by the will of the majority. It is not necessary for him to act a pledge of the men admitted to the convention at Newport News for the reason that the Democrats are not to be deterred from their course. It is a primary convention he is willing to abide by the will of the majority. It is not necessary for him to act a pledge of the men admitted to the convention at Newport News for the reason that the Democrats are not to be deterred from their course.

Law-Making by Bulk. It cannot be denied that the tendency of the age is in the direction of too much legislation, and the inordinate multiplication of laws is a serious evil. As society becomes more complex more laws are needed, still more liberty must be left to the individual, and the number of laws, municipal laws, and scores of new ones are placed on the statute books every year. It is not necessary for him to act a pledge of the men admitted to the convention at Newport News for the reason that the Democrats are not to be deterred from their course.

Another View of the Deified Returns. The truth of the business is—which should be kept in mind by the voters—is that the papers—any errors that appeared in the early publications of the different votes are not to be taken into account. It is not necessary for him to act a pledge of the men admitted to the convention at Newport News for the reason that the Democrats are not to be deterred from their course.

The Traps and Good Roads. We believe that the Times-Dispatch is doing a good work in sending Frank Woodcock to the States. It is not only in keeping with his irrepressible versatility, but is also in imitation of notable personages from times immemorial. For, although good wine never needed a bush, authors have never wholly abandoned the custom of seeking the sanction of great names for their wares, nor have they ever altogether given up the habit of literary patronage and criticism.

ROOSEVELT, DRAMATIC CRITIC. Great Faunal Naturalist and Ex-President Assumes a New Title. That Mr. Roosevelt should write from Africa his approval of a play that was submitted to him some time ago is not only in keeping with his irrepressible versatility, but is also in imitation of notable personages from times immemorial. For, although good wine never needed a bush, authors have never wholly abandoned the custom of seeking the sanction of great names for their wares, nor have they ever altogether given up the habit of literary patronage and criticism.

POLICEMEN IN THE AIR. Patrol of the Heavens Will Soon Be in Order. Dreamers of dreams have seen the air filled with aeroplanes and dirigible balloons and flying men and all kinds of winged and floating things. They have had visions of immense dirigibles and warships of the air, of a navigation more wonderfully immense than any ever known of the seven seas. Such dreams have appeared from time to time in the output of the novelists. Even the worshipping Rudyard has done it.

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Voice of the People.

Judge Mann on Good Roads.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—While your editorial of to-day, referring to my speech at Blackstone on the 19th instant, on the subject of good roads, is complimentary and commendatory, it does not give the limitations under which I placed myself. Your Mr. Potts will doubtless remember I said that as the nominee of the Democratic party, I desired to be conservative in my position on all public questions; that I regarded the road question as perhaps the most important issue before the people; that the schools were, of course, important, but they were in a progressively improving condition, and getting on well; but the roads needed attention. My error was reported to have said in a recent speech that he thought the tax received from the railroads by the State might be appropriated to improve the roads. I had written to the Auditor to ascertain the exact amount of that tax, and whether it could be expended on our roads. I had written to the Auditor to ascertain the exact amount of that tax, and whether it could be expended on our roads. I had written to the Auditor to ascertain the exact amount of that tax, and whether it could be expended on our roads.

In conclusion, permit me to say that in my judgment, more to be done for the prosperity and happiness of our people, especially in the country, or will do more to advance the value and income producing capacity of our land, than by offering inducements for success to more to keep our young men at home, than good roads, and everything in my power, without burdening the people, to advance the building and maintenance of good roads.

I expect to be careful and conservative in formulating and declaring my views, but once determined on I will, if possible, carry them into effect. WM. HODGINS MANN. August 21, 1909.

YELLOW ASTRONOMY.

Scientists' Own Varnish Responsible for Their Misleading Information.

Our astronomical scientists, like their brethren in other fields, complain of cruel misrepresentation of their views by sensational or ignorant reporters, and have deemed it necessary to issue a resolution, calling for a resolution of "endowing" projects for communication with Mars or other planets. This extraordinary resolution is accompanied by a less formal but scarcely less significant "list" of astronomical "facts" and "discoveries" which are, in fact, nothing more than a collection of "newspaper stuff" which fills them with disgust and abhorrence.

Of course, the astronomers admit that some of the fake stories and wild yarns originate in the classroom or in popular lectures. They even bid us to guard our ears against the "falsifiers" and quacks in their own by means congested sphere. Their candor is commendable and so is their example.

There is such a thing as "yellow" science, but the reason for its exploitation must be shared by "scientists" who either like to see their names and pictures in print or who permit their speculative enthusiasm to outrun their discretion. Intelligent people, who are concerned of all concerned are highly desirable, and perhaps the publication of the astronomical list of "don'ts" is not a bad beginning for reform in prevailing habits. Let us have similar lists from biologists, geologists, chemists, anthropologists and teachers of ethics, reform and art.

It is not a good policy to ignore all misrepresentation sullenly, and nothing is farther from the truth than the theory of some educators that "newspapers do not concern us." The professor or scientist who is misrepresented should promptly send or phone in his brief correction, and no self-respecting editor will refuse to make the amende honorable. In time good police will be able to prove the same even of the worst offenders.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SIGNALING TO MARS.

An Elementary Problem, Says Professor Pickering of Harvard.

The possibility of signaling to the planet Mars is merely a question of mechanics, the Harvard physicist says. Professor Pickering of Harvard, says, and he expresses surprise that his plan of utilizing mirrors for the purpose of reflecting the light from our sun onto our next-door neighbor should have excited such widespread interest and speculation. It is such a simple thing that any one should be able to take a pad and pencil and work it out in ten minutes. "I had a student who wanted to see Sherlock Holmes when he went to say 'Elementary!'"

Professor Pickering is a droll character, a well-developed sense of humor. In fact, he is almost as irresistibly naive as that other eminent mathematician, the Hon. Lewis Carroll. Lord Mayor of Wonderland. Nothing that the Walrus ever said to the Carpenter was half so funny, not even when he was talking about the time when shoes and ships to sealing wax, on quagins to kings; not even when the Walrus discussed leanness of why the sea was so green, and why the sky was blue, and queer things happened when she explored the wonderful Looking Glass Country; but she happened upon nothing but so humorous as Professor Pickering's mirth-provoking statement about elementary mathematics.

Professor Pickering is out of place in the observatory of Harvard University when it is watching the time in juggling figures and manipulating theorems. As an instructor in astronomy, he is a failure. He is a great humorist, he should be writing books to carry his name down the corridors of time.—Rochester Post-Express.